Lesson 1 Problem Set

Name _____________________________ Date ______________

1. a. Solve. Shade in the multiplication facts that you already know. Then, shade in the facts for sixes, sevens, eights, and nines that you can solve using the commutative property.

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</table>

b. Complete the chart. Each bag contains 7 apples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bags</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Apples</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
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</table>

2. Use the array to write two different multiplication sentences.

_______ = _______ × _______

_______ = _______ × _______
3. Complete the equations.

a. \(2 \text{ sevens} = \boxed{\phantom{0}} \text{ twos}\)
   \[= 14\]

b. \(3 \boxed{\phantom{0}} = 6 \text{ threes}\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

c. \(10 \text{ eights} = 8 \boxed{\phantom{0}}\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

d. \(4 \times \boxed{\phantom{0}} = 6 \times 4\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

e. \(8 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{0}} \times 8\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

f. \(\boxed{\phantom{0}} \times 7 = 7 \times \boxed{\phantom{0}}\)
   \[= 28\]

g. \(3 \times 9 = 10 \text{ threes} - \boxed{\phantom{0}} \text{ three}\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

h. \(10 \text{ fours} - 1 \text{ four} = \boxed{\phantom{0}} \times 4\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

i. \(8 \times 4 = 5 \text{ fours} + \boxed{\phantom{0}} \text{ fours}\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

j. \(\boxed{\phantom{0}} \text{ fives} + 1 \text{ five} = 6 \times 5\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

k. \(5 \text{ threes} + 2 \text{ threes} = \boxed{\phantom{0}} \times \boxed{\phantom{0}}\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]

l. \(\boxed{\phantom{0}} \text{ twos} + \boxed{\phantom{0}} \text{ twos} = 10 \text{ twos}\)
   \[= \boxed{\phantom{0}}\]
1. Complete the charts below.
   a. A tricycle has 3 wheels.

      | Number of Tricycles | 3 | 5 | 7 |
      | Total Number of Wheels | 12 | 18 |

   b. A tiger has 4 legs.

      | Number of Tigers | 7 | 8 | 9 |
      | Total Number of Legs | 20 | 24 |

   c. A package has 5 erasers.

      | Number of Packages | 6 | | 10 |
      | Total Number of Erasers | 35 | 40 | 45 |

2. Write two multiplication facts for each array.

   ______ = ______ × ______
   ______ = ______ × ______
   ______ = ______ × ______
   ______ = ______ × ______
   ______ = ______ × ______

Lesson 1: Study commutativity to find known facts of 6, 7, 8, and 9.
3. Match the expressions.

3 × 6 7 threes

3 sevens 2 × 10

2 eights 9 × 5

5 × 9 8 × 2

10 twos 6 × 3

4. Complete the equations.

a. 2 sixes = ______ twos
   = ______

b. ______ × 6 = 6 threes
   = ______

c. 4 × 8 = ______ × 4
   = ______

d. 4 × ______ = ______ × 4
   = ______

e. 5 twos + 2 twos = ______ × ______
   = ______

f. ______ fives + 1 five = 6 × 5
   = ______
Lesson 2 Problem Set 3

Name ___________________________ Date __________________

1. Each has a value of 7.

Unit form: 5 ____________

Facts: 5 × _____ = _____ × 5

Total = ______

Unit form: 6 sevens = _____ sevens + ______ seven

= 35 + ______

= ______

Facts: _____ × _____ = ______

_____ × _____ = ________

Lesson 2: Apply the distributive and commutative properties to relate multiplication facts 5 × n + n to 6 × n and n × 6 where n is the size of the unit.
2. a. Each dot has a value of 8

Unit form: 5 ____________

Facts: 5 × _____ = _____ × 5

Total = ______

b. Use the fact above to find 8 × 6. Show your work using pictures, numbers, or words.
3. An author writes 9 pages of her book each week. How many pages does she write in 7 weeks? Use a fives fact to solve.

4. Mrs. Gonzalez buys a total of 32 crayons for her classroom. Each pack contains 8 crayons. How many packs of crayons does Mrs. Gonzalez buy?

5. Hannah has $500. She buys a camera for $435 and 4 other items for $9 each. Now Hannah wants to buy speakers for $50. Does she have enough money to buy the speakers? Explain.
1. Each has a value of 9.

Unit form: ____________________

Facts: $5 \times _____ = _____ \times 5$

Total = ______

Unit form: 6 nines = ______ nines + ______ nine

= 45 + ______

= ______

Facts: ______ $\times$ ______ = ______

_______ $\times$ ______ = ______
2. There are 6 blades on each windmill. How many total blades are on 7 windmills? Use a fives fact to solve.

3. Juanita organizes her magazines into 3 equal piles. She has a total of 18 magazines. How many magazines are in each pile?

4. Markuo spends $27 on some plants. Each plant costs $9. How many plants does he buy?
1. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of the unknowns, and then write the letters that match the answers to solve the riddle.

\[
\begin{align*}
5 \times 4 &= e \\
24 \div i &= 4 \\
32 &= s \times 8 \\
8 &= 80 \div n \\
4 &= 36 \div k \\
8 &= a \div 3 \\
21 \div 3 &= t \\
21 &= c \times 7 \\
\end{align*}
\]

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<th>( e )</th>
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\[
\begin{align*}
21 &= c \times 7 \\
21 &= c \times 7 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
24 \div b &= 12 \\
35 &= 7 \times h \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
b &= \_
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
h &= \_
\end{align*}
\]

Which tables do you NOT have to learn?

| 9 | 6 | 70 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 70 | 24 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
2. Lonna buys 3 t-shirts for $8 each.
   a. What is the total amount Lonna spends on 3 t-shirts? Use the letter \( m \) to represent the total amount of money Lonna spends, and then solve the problem.

   b. If Lonna hands the cashier 3 ten dollar bills, how much change will she receive? Use the letter \( c \) in an equation to represent the change, and then find the value of \( c \).
3. Miss Potts used a total of 28 cups of flour to bake some bread. She used 4 cups of flour for each loaf of bread. How many loaves of bread did she bake? Represent the problem using multiplication and division sentences and a letter for the unknown. Then, solve the problem.

\[
\text{____} \times \text{____} = \text{____}
\]

\[
\text{____} \div \text{____} = \text{____}
\]

4. At a table tennis tournament, two games went on for a total of 32 minutes. One game took 12 minutes longer than the other. How long did it take to complete each game? Use letters to represent the unknowns. Solve the problem.
Lesson 3 Homework

Name ___________________________________________ Date __________________

1. a. Complete the pattern.
   - 30
   - 60
   - 90

b. Find the value of the unknown.
   
   \[ 10 \times 2 = d \]  
   \[ d = 20 \]  
   \[ 10 \times 6 = w \]  
   \[ w =_____ \]  
   \[ 3 \times 10 = e \]  
   \[ e =_____ \]  
   \[ 10 \times 7 = n \]  
   \[ n =_____ \]  
   \[ f = 4 \times 10 \]  
   \[ f =_____ \]  
   \[ g = 8 \times 10 \]  
   \[ g =_____ \]  
   \[ p = 5 \times 10 \]  
   \[ p =_____ \]

2. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of the unknown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ 8 \div 2 = n ]</td>
<td>[ n =_____ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ 3 \times a = 12 ]</td>
<td>[ a =_____ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ p \times 8 = 40 ]</td>
<td>[ p =_____ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ 18 \div 6 = c ]</td>
<td>[ c =_____ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ d \times 4 = 24 ]</td>
<td>[ d =_____ ]</td>
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<td>[ h \div 7 = 5 ]</td>
<td>[ h =_____ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ 6 \times 3 = f ]</td>
<td>[ f =_____ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ 32 \div y = 4 ]</td>
<td>[ y =_____ ]</td>
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</table>

Lesson 3: Multiply and divide with familiar facts using a letter to represent the unknown.
3. Pedro buys 4 books at the fair for $7 each.
   a. What is the total amount Pedro spends on 4 books? Use the letter $b$ to represent the total amount Pedro spends, and then solve the problem.

   b. Pedro hands the cashier 3 ten dollar bills. How much change will he receive? Write an equation to solve. Use the letter $c$ to represent the unknown.

4. On field day, the first-grade dash is 25 meters long. The third-grade dash is twice the distance of the first-grade dash. How long is the third-grade dash? Use a letter to represent the unknown and solve.
1. Skip-count by six to fill in the blanks. Match each number in the count-by with its multiplication fact.

   6
   ____
   18
   ____
   30
   ____
   36
   ____
   48
   ____
   60

   9 × 6
   6 × 6
   4 × 6
   7 × 6
   2 × 6
   1 × 6
   3 × 6
   10 × 6
   5 × 6
   8 × 6
2. Count by six to fill in the blanks below.

6, _____, _____, _____

Complete the multiplication equation that represents the final number in your count-by.

6 × _______ = _______

Complete the division equation that represents your count-by.

______ ÷ 6 = _______

3. Count by six to fill in the blanks below.

6, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Complete the multiplication equation that represents the final number in your count-by.

6 × _______ = _______

Complete the division equation that represents your count-by.

______ ÷ 6 = _______

4. Mrs. Byrne’s class skip-counts by six for a group counting activity. When she points up, they count up by six, and when she points down, they count down by six. The arrows show when she changes direction.

a. Fill in the blanks below to show the group counting answers.

↑ 0, 6, _____, 18, _____↓ _____, 12 ↑ _____, 24, 30, _____↓ 30, 24, _____↑ 24, _____, 36, _____, 48

b. Mrs. Byrne says the last number that the class counts is the product of 6 and another number.
Write a multiplication sentence and a division sentence to show she’s right.

6 × _______ = 48

48 ÷ 6 = _______

5. Julie counts by six to solve $6 \times 7$. She says the answer is 36. Is she right? Explain your answer.
Lesson 4: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide using number bonds to decompose.

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1. Use number bonds to help you skip-count by six by either making a ten or adding to the ones.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>$6 + 6 = \underline{10} + \underline{2} = \underline{12}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>$12 + 6 = \underline{10} + \underline{8} = \underline{18}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>$18 + 6 = \underline{2} + \underline{4} = \underline{22}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>$24 + 6 = \underline{20} + \underline{4} = \underline{28}$</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>$30 + 6 = \underline{30}$</td>
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<td>f.</td>
<td>$36 + 6 = \underline{4} + \underline{2} = \underline{38}$</td>
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<td>g.</td>
<td>$42 + 6 = \underline{40} + \underline{2} = \underline{44}$</td>
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<td>h.</td>
<td>$48 + 6 = \underline{40} + \underline{8} = \underline{56}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>$54 + 6 = \underline{50} + \underline{4} = \underline{54}$</td>
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2. Count by six to fill in the blanks below.

6, ______, ______, ______, ______

Complete the multiplication equation that represents the final number in your count-by.

$6 \times ______ = ______$

Complete the division equation that represents your count-by.

_______ $\div 6 = ______$

3. Count by six to fill in the blanks below.

6, ______, ______, ______, ______

Complete the multiplication equation that represents the final number in your count-by.

$6 \times ______ = ______$

Complete the division equation that represents your count-by.

_______ $\div 6 = ______$

4. Count by six to solve $48 \div 6$. Show your work below.
1. Skip-count by seven to fill in the blanks in the fish bowls. Match each count-by to its multiplication expression. Then, use the multiplication expression to write the related division fact directly to the right.

- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
- ______ ÷ 7 = ______
2. Complete the count-by seven sequence below. Then, write a multiplication equation and a division equation to represent each blank you filled in.

    7, 14, _______, 28, _______, 42, _______, _______, 63, _______

    a. _______ × 7 = _______  
       _______ ÷ 7 = _______
    b. _______ × 7 = _______  
       _______ ÷ 7 = _______
    c. _______ × 7 = _______  
       _______ ÷ 7 = _______
    d. _______ × 7 = _______  
       _______ ÷ 7 = _______
    e. _______ × 7 = _______  
       _______ ÷ 7 = _______

3. Abe says 3 × 7 = 21 because 1 seven is 7, 2 sevens are 14, and 3 sevens are 14 + 6 + 1, which equals 21. Why did Abe add 6 and 1 to 14 when he is counting by seven?

4. Molly says she can count by seven 6 times to solve 7 × 6. James says he can count by six 7 times to solve this problem. Who is right? Explain your answer.
1. Use number bonds to help you skip-count by seven by making ten or adding to the ones.

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<tbody>
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<td>a.</td>
<td>$7 + 7 = \underline{10} + \underline{4} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>$14 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>$21 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>$28 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>$35 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
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</table>
f. | $42 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$ |   |
|g. | $49 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$ |   |
h. | $56 + 7 = \underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$ |   |
2. Skip-count by seven to fill in the blanks. Then, fill in the multiplication equation, and use it to write the related division fact directly to the right.

\[
\begin{align*}
7 \times 10 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 9 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 8 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 7 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 6 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 5 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 4 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 3 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 2 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
7 \times 1 &= \_\_\_ \\
&\quad \div 7 = \_\_\_ \\
\end{align*}
\]
1. Label the tape diagrams. Then, fill in the blanks below to make the statements true.

   a. $6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
      
      $\underline{(5 \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
      
      
      $\underline{(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

   b. $7 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
      
      $\underline{(5 \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
      
      
      $\underline{(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

   c. $8 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
      
      $\underline{(5 \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
      
      
      $\underline{(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

   d. $9 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
      
      $\underline{(5 \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
      
      
      $\underline{(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 6)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
2. Break apart 54 to solve $54 \div 6$.

$$54 \div 6 = (30 \div 6) + (\underline{24} \div 6)$$

$$= 5 + \underline{4}$$

$$= \underline{9}$$

3. Break apart 49 to solve $49 \div 7$.

$$49 \div 7 = (35 \div 7) + (\underline{14} \div 7)$$

$$= 5 + \underline{2}$$

$$= \underline{7}$$

4. Robert says that he can solve $6 \times 8$ by thinking of it as $(5 \times 8) + 8$. Is he right? Draw a picture to help explain your answer.

5. Kelly solves $42 \div 7$ by using a number bond to break apart 42 into two parts. Show what her work might look like below.
1. Label the tape diagrams. Then, fill in the blanks below to make the statements true.

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a. \(6 \times 7 = \)____

\( (5 \times 7) = \)____

\((\_\times 7) = \)____

\((6 \times 7) = (5 + 1) \times 7\)

\( = (5 \times 7) + (1 \times 7)\)

\( = 35 + \)____

\( = \)____

b. \(7 \times 7 = \)____

\( (5 \times 7) = \)____

\((\_\times 7) = \)____

\((7 \times 7) = (5 + 2) \times 7\)

\( = (5 \times 7) + (2 \times 7)\)

\( = 35 + \)____

\( = \)____

c. \(8 \times 7 = \)____

\( (5 \times 7) = \)____

\((\_\times 7) = \)____

\(8 \times 7 = (5 + \_\_) \times 7\)

\( = (5 \times 7) + (\_\_ \times 7)\)

\( = 35 + \)____

\( = \)____

d. \(9 \times 7 = \)____

\( (5 \times 7) = \)____

\((\_\times 7) = \)____

\(9 \times 7 = (5 + \_\_) \times 7\)

\( = (5 \times 7) + (\_\_ \times 7)\)

\( = 35 + \)____

\( = \)____
2. Break apart 54 to solve $54 \div 6$.

$54 \div 6 = (30 \div 6) + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 6)$

$= 5 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Break apart 56 to solve $56 \div 7$.

$56 \div 7 = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$

$= 5 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. Forty-two third grade students sit in 6 equal rows in the auditorium. How many students sit in each row? Show your thinking.

5. Ronaldo solves $7 \times 6$ by thinking of it as $(5 \times 7) + 7$. Is he correct? Explain Ronaldo’s strategy.
1. Match the words to the correct equation.

   - a number times 6 equals 30
     \[ n \times 6 = 30 \]
   - 7 times a number equals 42
     \[ 7 \times n = 42 \]
   - 6 times 7 equals a number
     \[ 6 \times 7 = n \]
   - 63 divided by a number equals 9
     \[ 63 \div n = 9 \]
   - 36 divided by a number equals 6
     \[ 36 \div n = 6 \]
   - a number times 7 equals 21
     \[ 7 \times n = 21 \]

2. Write an equation to represent the tape diagram below, and solve for the unknown.

   \[
   \begin{array}{ccccccc}
   \ 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\
   k \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   Equation: ________________________________
3. Model each problem with a drawing. Then, write an equation using a letter to represent the unknown, and solve for the unknown.

a. Each student gets 3 pencils. There are a total of 21 pencils. How many students are there?

b. Henry spends 24 minutes practicing 6 different basketball drills. He spends the same amount of time on each drill. How much time does Henry spend on each drill?

c. Jessica has 8 pieces of yarn for a project. Each piece of yarn is 6 centimeters long. What is the total length of the yarn?

d. Ginny measures 6 milliliters of water into each beaker. She pours a total of 54 milliliters. How many beakers does Ginny use?
1. Match the words on the arrow to the correct equation on the target.

- 7 times a number equals 42
  - $n \times 7 = 21$

- 63 divided by a number equals 9
  - $7 \times n = 42$

- 36 divided by a number equals 6
  - $63 \div n = 9$

- A number times 7 equals 21
  - $36 \div n = 6$
2. Ari sells 6 boxes of pens at the school store.
   a. Each box of pens sells for $7. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total amount of money he makes as $m$. Write an equation, and solve for $m$.

   b. Each box contains 6 pens. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total number of pens as $p$. Write an equation, and solve for $p$.

3. Mr. Lucas divides 28 students into 7 equal groups for a project. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of students in each group as $n$. Write an equation, and solve for $n$. 

Lesson 7: Interpret the unknown in multiplication and division to model and solve problems using units of 6 and 7.
Lesson 8 Problem Set

1. Solve.
   a. \((12 - 4) + 6 = \)______
   b. \(12 - (4 + 6) = \)______
   c. \(\)______ = \(15 - (7 + 3)\)
   d. \(\)______ = \((15 - 7) + 3\)
   e. \(\)______ = \((3 + 2) \times 6\)
   f. \(\)______ = \(3 + (2 \times 6)\)
   g. \(4 \times (7 - 2) = \)______
   h. \((4 \times 7) - 2 = \)______
   i. \(\)______ = \((12 \div 2) + 4\)
   j. \(\)______ = \(12 \div (2 + 4)\)
   k. \(9 + (15 \div 3) = \)______
   l. \(9 + 15 \div 3 = \)______
   m. \(60 \div (10 - 4) = \)______
   n. \(60 \div 10 - 4 = \)______
   o. \(\)______ = \(35 + (10 \div 5)\)
   p. \(\)______ = \((35 + 10) \div 5\)

2. Use parentheses to make the equations true.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>16 - 4 + 7 = 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>2 = 22 - 15 + 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>3 + 7 \times 6 = 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>5 = 10 \div 10 \times 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>26 - 5 \div 7 = 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesson 8: Understand the function of parentheses and apply to solving problems.
3. The teacher writes $24 ÷ 4 + 2 = _____$ on the board. Chad says it equals 8. Samir says it equals 4. Explain how placing the parentheses in the equation can make both answers true.

4. Natasha solves the equation below by finding the sum of 5 and 12. Place the parentheses in the equation to show her thinking. Then, solve.

$$12 + 15 ÷ 3 = ______$$

5. Find two possible answers to the expression $7 + 3 \times 2$ by placing the parentheses in different places.
Lesson 8 Homework

Name __________________________ Date ________________

1. Solve.
   a. \( 9 - (6 + 3) = \) ______
   b. \( (9 - 6) + 3 = \) ______
   c. ______ = \( 14 - (4 + 2) \)
   d. ______ = \( (14 - 4) + 2 \)
   e. ______ = \( (4 + 3) \times 6 \)
   f. ______ = \( 4 + (3 \times 6) \)
   g. \( (18 ÷ 3) + 6 = \) ______
   h. \( 18 ÷ (3 + 6) = \) ______

2. Use parentheses to make the equations true.
   a. \( 14 - 8 + 2 = 4 \)
   b. \( 14 - 8 + 2 = 8 \)
   c. \( 2 + 4 \times 7 = 30 \)
   d. \( 2 + 4 \times 7 = 42 \)
   e. \( 12 = 18 ÷ 3 \times 2 \)
   f. \( 3 = 18 ÷ 3 \times 2 \)
   g. \( 5 = 50 ÷ 5 \times 2 \)
   h. \( 20 = 50 ÷ 5 \times 2 \)

Lesson 8: Understand the function of parentheses and apply to solving problems.
3. Determine if the equation is true or false.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>(15 – 3) ÷ 2 = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>(10 – 7) × 6 = 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>(35 – 7) ÷ 4 = 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>28 = 4 × (20 – 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>35 = (22 – 8) ÷ 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Jerome finds that (3 × 6) ÷ 2 and 18 ÷ 2 are equal. Explain why this is true.

5. Place parentheses in the equation below so that you solve by finding the difference between 28 and 3. Write the answer.

   4 × 7 – 3 = ________

6. Johnny says that the answer to 2 × 6 ÷ 3 is 4 no matter where he puts the parentheses. Do you agree? Place parentheses around different numbers to help you explain his thinking.
Name _______________________________ Date __________________

Solve the following pairs of problems. Circle the pairs where both problems have the same answer.

1. a. $7 + (6 + 4)$  
   b. $(7 + 6) + 4$

2. a. $(3 \times 2) \times 4$  
   b. $3 \times (2 \times 4)$

3. a. $(2 \times 1) \times 5$  
   b. $2 \times (1 \times 5)$

4. a. $(4 \times 2) \times 2$  
   b. $4 \times (2 \times 2)$

5. a. $(3 + 2) \times 5$  
   b. $3 + (2 \times 5)$

6. a. $(8 \div 2) \times 2$  
   b. $8 \div (2 \times 2)$

7. a. $(9 - 5) + 3$  
   b. $9 - (5 + 3)$

8. a. $(8 \times 5) - 4$  
   b. $8 \times (5 - 4)$
Lesson 9 Problem Set

Name ____________________________ Date ________________

1. Use the array to complete the equation.

   a. 3 × 12 = _____

   b. (3 × 3) × 4
      = _____ × 4
      = _____

   c. 3 × 14 = _____

   d. (_____ × _____) × 7
      = _____ × _____
      = _____

Lesson 9: Model the associative property as a strategy to multiply.
2. Place parentheses in the equations to simplify. Then, solve. The first one has been done for you.

a. \[3 \times 16 = 3 \times (2 \times 8)\]
   \[= (3 \times 2) \times 8\]
   \[= \underline{6} \times 8\]

b. \[2 \times 14 = 2 \times (2 \times 7)\]
   \[= (2 \times 2) \times 7\]
   \[= \underline{4} \times 7\]

c. \[3 \times 12 = 3 \times (3 \times 4)\]
   \[= 3 \times 3 \times 4\]
   \[= \underline{3} \times \underline{4}\]

d. \[3 \times 14 = 3 \times 2 \times 7\]
   \[= 3 \times 2 \times 7\]
   \[= \underline{3} \times \underline{7}\]

e. \[15 \times 3 = 5 \times 3 \times 3\]
   \[= 5 \times 3 \times 3\]
   \[= \underline{5} \times \underline{3}\]

f. \[15 \times 2 = 5 \times 3 \times 2\]
   \[= 5 \times 3 \times 2\]
   \[= \underline{5} \times \underline{2}\]

3. Charlotte finds the answer to \(16 \times 2\) by thinking about \(8 \times 4\). Explain her strategy.
1. Use the array to complete the equation.

   ![Array](image)

   a. \(3 \times 16 = \) 

   ![Array](image)

   b. \((3 \times \square) \times 8\) 
   
   \(= \square \times \square\) 
   
   \(= \) 

   ![Array](image)

   c. \(4 \times 18 = \)  

   ![Array](image)

   d. \((4 \times \square) \times 9\) 
   
   \(= \square \times \square\) 
   
   \(= \)
2. Place parentheses in the equations to simplify and solve.

\[
\begin{align*}
12 \times 4 &= (6 \times 2) \times 4 \\
&= 6 \times (2 \times 4) \\
&= 6 \times 8 \\
&= 48
\end{align*}
\]

a. \[3 \times 14 = 3 \times (2 \times 7)\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&= 3 \times 2 \times 7 \\
&= 6 \times 7 \\
&= 42
\end{align*}
\]

b. \[3 \times 12 = 3 \times (3 \times 4)\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&= 3 \times 3 \times 4 \\
&= 9 \times 4 \\
&= 36
\end{align*}
\]

3. Solve. Then, match the related facts.

a. \[20 \times 2 = \underline{40}\] = \[6 \times (5 \times 2)\]

b. \[30 \times 2 = \underline{60}\] = \[8 \times (5 \times 2)\]

c. \[35 \times 2 = \underline{70}\] = \[4 \times (5 \times 2)\]

d. \[40 \times 2 = \underline{80}\] = \[7 \times (5 \times 2)\]
Lesson 10 Problem Set

1. Label the arrays. Then, fill in the blanks below to make the statements true.

   a. \(8 \times 8 = \) 

      \((8 \times 5) = \) , \((8 \times \_\_) = \)

   b. \(8 \times 9 = 9 \times 8 = \)

      \((8 \times 5) = \) , \((8 \times \_\_) = \)

2. Break apart and distribute to solve \(56 \div 8\).

   \[56 \div 8 = \]

   \[40 \div 8 + 16 \div 8\]

   \(56 \div 8 = (40 \div 8) + (\_\_\_\_\_\_ \div 8)\)

   \(= 5 + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

   = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Break apart and distribute to solve \(72 \div 8\).

   \[72 \div 8 = \]

   \[40 \div 8 \]

   \[72 \div 8 = (40 \div 8) + (\_\_\_\_\_\_ \div 8)\]

   \(= 5 + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

   = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 10: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide.
4. An octagon has 8 sides. Skip-count to find the total number of sides on 9 octagons.

8
16

Nine octagons have a total of _________ sides.

5. Multiply.

\[
\begin{align*}
4 \times 8 &= 32 \\
8 \times 6 &= 48 \\
3 \times 8 &= 24 \\
8 \times 10 &= 80 \\
8 \times 8 &= 64 \\
7 \times 8 &= 56
\end{align*}
\]
6. Match.

- $24 \div 8$ matches with 1
- $32 \div 8$ matches with 2
- $16 \div 8$ matches with 3
- $64 \div 8$ matches with 4
- $48 \div 8$ matches with 5
- $72 \div 8$ matches with 6
1. Label the array. Then, fill in the blanks to make the statements true.

\[ 8 \times 7 = 7 \times 8 = \underline{____} \]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
(7 \times 5) = & (7 \times \underline{____}) = \underline{____} \\
\square \square \square \square \square \square & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\
\square \square \square \square \square \square & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\
\square \square \square \square \square \square & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\
\square \square \square \square \square \square & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\
\square \square \square \square \square \square & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\
\square \square \square \square \square \square & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\
\end{array}
\]

\[ 8 \times 7 = 7 \times (5 + \underline{____}) \]

\[ = (7 \times 5) + (7 \times \underline{____}) \]

\[ = \underline{35} + \underline{____} \]

\[ = \underline{____} \]

2. Break apart and distribute to solve \(72 \div 8\).

\[ 72 \div 8 = (40 \div 8) + (\underline{____} \div 8) \]

\[ = 5 + \underline{____} \]

\[ = \underline{____} \]
3. Count by 8. Then, match each multiplication problem with its value.

8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64

4. Divide.

16 ÷ 8 = ______
40 ÷ 8 = ______
32 ÷ 8 = ______

48 ÷ 8 = ______
56 ÷ 8 = ______
72 ÷ 8 = ______
Name __________________________ Date __________________

1. Ms. Santor divides 32 students into 8 equal groups for a field trip. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of students in each group as $n$. Write an equation, and solve for $n$.

2. Tara buys 6 packs of printer paper. Each pack of paper costs $8. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total amount she spends as $m$. Write an equation, and solve for $m$.

3. Mr. Reed spends $24 on coffee beans. How many kilograms of coffee beans does he buy? Draw a tape diagram, and label the total amount of coffee beans he buys as $c$. Write an equation, and solve for $c$.
4. Eight boys equally share 4 packs of baseball cards. Each pack contains 10 cards. How many cards does each boy get?

5. There are 8 bags of yellow and green balloons. Each bag contains 7 balloons. If there are 35 yellow balloons, how many green balloons are there?

6. The fruit seller packs 72 oranges into bags of 8 each. He sells all the oranges at $4 a bag. How much money did he receive?
1. Jenny bakes 10 cookies. She puts 7 chocolate chips on each cookie. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total amount of chocolate chips as $c$. Write an equation, and solve for $c$.

2. Mr. Lopez arranges 48 dry erase markers into 8 equal groups for his math stations. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of dry erase markers in each group as $v$. Write an equation, and solve for $v$.

3. There are 35 computers in the lab. Five students each turn off an equal number of computers. How many computers does each student turn off? Label the unknown as $m$, and then solve.
4. There are 9 bins of books. Each bin has 6 comic books. How many comic books are there altogether?

5. There are 8 trail mix bags in one box. Clarissa buys 5 boxes. She gives an equal number of bags of trail mix to 4 friends. How many bags of trail mix does each friend receive?

6. Leo earns $8 each week for doing chores. After 7 weeks, he buys a gift and has $38 left. How much money does he spend on the gift?
Lesson 12: Apply the distributive property and the fact $9 = 10 - 1$ as a strategy to multiply.

Lesson 12 Problem Set

1. Each has a value of 9. Find the value of each row. Then, add the rows to find the total.

   a. $6 \times 9 = _____$

   $5 \times 9 = 45$

   $1 \times 9 = _____$

   $6 \times 9 = (5 + 1) \times 9$

   $= (5 \times 9) + (1 \times 9)$

   $= 45 + _____$

   $= _____$

   b. $7 \times 9 = _____$

   $5 \times 9 = 45$

   $_____ \times 9 = _____$

   $7 \times 9 = (5 + _____) \times 9$

   $= (5 \times 9) + (_____ \times 9)$

   $= 45 + _____$

   $= _____$

   c. $8 \times 9 = _____$

   $5 \times 9 = _____$

   $_____ \times 9 = _____$

   $8 \times 9 = (5 + _____) \times 9$

   $= (5 \times 9) + (_____ \times _____)$

   $= 45 + _____$

   $= _____$

   d. $9 \times 9 = _____$

   $5 \times 9 = _____$

   $_____ \times 9 = _____$

   $9 \times 9 = (5 + _____) \times 9$

   $= (5 \times 9) + (_____ \times _____)$

   $= 45 + _____$

   $= _____$
2. Find the total value of the shaded blocks.

a. \( 9 \times 6 = \)

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

9 sixes = 10 sixes – 1 six

= _____ – 6

= _____

b. \( 9 \times 7 = \)

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

9 sevens = 10 sevens – 1 seven

= _____ – 7

= _____

c. \( 9 \times 8 = \)

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

9 eights = 10 eights – 1 eight

= _____ – 8

= _____

d. \( 9 \times 9 = \)

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\hline
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

9 nines = 10 nines – 1 nine

= _____ – _____

= _____

3. Matt buys a pack of postage stamps. He counts 9 rows of 4 stamps. He thinks of 10 fours to find the total number of stamps. Show the strategy that Matt might have used to find the total number of stamps.
Lesson 12: Apply the distributive property and the fact $9 = 10 - 1$ as a strategy to multiply.

4. Match.
1. Find the value of each row. Then, add the rows to find the total.

a. Each \( \square \) has a value of 6.
\[
9 \times 6 = \_\_\_ \\
5 \times 6 = 30 \\
4 \times 6 = \_\_\_ \\
\]

\[
9 \times 6 = (5 + 4) \times 6 \\
= (5 \times 6) + (4 \times 6) \\
= 30 + \_\_\_ \\
= \_\_\_ \\
\]

b. Each \( \square \) has a value of 7.
\[
9 \times 7 = \_\_\_ \\
5 \times 7 = \_\_\_ \\
\_\_\_ \times 7 = \_\_\_ \\
\]

\[
9 \times 7 = (5 + \_\_\_ ) \times 7 \\
= (5 \times 7) + (\_\_\_ \times 7) \\
= 35 + \_\_\_ \\
= \_\_\_ \\
\]

c. Each \( \square \) has a value of 8.
\[
9 \times 8 = \_\_\_ \\
5 \times 8 = \_\_\_ \\
\_\_\_ \times 8 = \_\_\_ \\
\]

\[
9 \times 8 = (5 + \_\_\_ ) \times 8 \\
= (5 \times 8) + (\_\_\_ \times \_\_\_ ) \\
= 40 + \_\_\_ \\
= \_\_\_ \\
\]

d. Each \( \square \) has a value of 9.
\[
9 \times 9 = \_\_\_ \\
5 \times 9 = \_\_\_ \\
\_\_\_ \times 9 = \_\_\_ \\
\]

\[
9 \times 9 = (5 + \_\_\_ ) \times 9 \\
= (5 \times 9) + (\_\_\_ \times \_\_\_ ) \\
= 45 + \_\_\_ \\
= \_\_\_ \\
\]
2. Match.

   a. 9 fives = 10 fives − 1 five
      
      = 50 − 5

   b. 9 sixes = 10 sixes − 1 six
      
      = ____ − 6

   c. 9 sevens = 10 sevens − 1 seven
      
      = ____ − 7

   d. 9 eights = 10 eights − 1 eight
      
      = ____ − 8

   e. 9 nines = 10 nines − 1 nine
      
      = ____ − ____

   f. 9 fours = 10 fours − 1 four
      
      = ____ − ____
Lesson 12: Apply the distributive property and the fact $9 = 10 - 1$ as a strategy to multiply.

tape diagram
Lesson 13 Problem Set

Name ___________________________________________  Date ______________________

1. a. Skip-count by nine.

   ___, ___, ___, 36, ___, ___, ___, ___, 72, ___

b. Look at the tens place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

c. Look at the ones place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

2. Complete to make true statements.

a. 10 more than 0 is _____10____,
   1 less is _____9____.
   1 × 9 = _____9____

b. 10 more than 9 is _____19_____,
   1 less is _____18____.
   2 × 9 = _______

c. 10 more than 18 is _______
   1 less is _______
   3 × 9 = _______

d. 10 more than 27 is _______
   1 less is _______
   4 × 9 = _______

e. 10 more than 36 is _______
   1 less is _______
   5 × 9 = _______

f. 10 more than 45 is _______
   1 less is _______
   6 × 9 = _______

g. 10 more than 54 is _______
   1 less is _______
   7 × 9 = _______

h. 10 more than 63 is _______
   1 less is _______
   8 × 9 = _______

i. 10 more than 72 is _______
   1 less is _______
   9 × 9 = _______

j. 10 more than 81 is _______
   1 less is _______
   10 × 9 = _______
3. a. Analyze the equations in Problem 2. What is the pattern?

b. Use the pattern to find the next 4 facts. Show your work.

\[
\begin{align*}
11 \times 9 &= \\
12 \times 9 &= \\
13 \times 9 &= \\
14 \times 9 &= 
\end{align*}
\]

c. Kent notices another pattern in Problem 2. His work is shown below. He sees the following:

- The tens digit in the product is 1 less than the number of groups.
- The ones digit in the product is 10 minus the number of groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tens digit</th>
<th>Ones digit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use Kent’s strategy to solve \(6 \times 9\) and \(7 \times 9\).

d. Show an example of when Kent’s pattern doesn’t work.
4. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of each unknown. Then, write the letters that match the answers to solve the riddle.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\(a \times 9 = 54\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(81 \div 9 = g\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(g = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(9 \times d = 72\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(e \times 9 = 63\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(e = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(o \div 9 = 10\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(o = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(9 \times n = 27\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(n = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(t \times 9 = 18\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(t = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(9 \times s = 36\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(s = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)} \\
\text{\(i \div 9 = 5\)} & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{\(i = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\)}
\end{align*}
\]

How do you make one vanish?

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
6 & 8 & 8 & 6 & \text{“} & 9 & \text{“} & 6 & 3 & 8 & 45 & 2 & 4 & 9 & 90 & 3 & 7 & \text{!}
\end{array}
\]

Lesson 13: Identify and use arithmetic patterns to multiply.
1. a. Skip-count by nines down from 90.

   90, _______, 72, _______, _______, _______, _______, _______, 36, _______, _______, _______

   b. Look at the tens place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

   c. Look at the ones place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

2. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of each unknown.

   \[ a \times 9 = 18 \]
   \[ a = ____ \]

   \[ m \div 9 = 3 \]
   \[ m = ____ \]

   \[ e \times 9 = 45 \]
   \[ e = ____ \]

   \[ f \div 9 = 4 \]
   \[ f = ____ \]

   \[ 9 \times d = 81 \]
   \[ d = ____ \]

   \[ w \div 9 = 6 \]
   \[ w = ____ \]

   \[ 9 \times s = 90 \]
   \[ s = ____ \]

   \[ k \div 9 = 8 \]
   \[ k = ____ \]
3. Solve.

   a. What is 10 more than 0?   
      What is 1 less?
      1 × 9 = __

   b. What is 10 more than 9?   
      What is 1 less?
      2 × 9 = __

   c. What is 10 more than 18?  
      What is 1 less?
      3 × 9 = __

   d. What is 10 more than 27?  
      What is 1 less?
      4 × 9 = __

   e. What is 10 more than 36?  
      What is 1 less?
      5 × 9 = __

   f. What is 10 more than 45?  
      What is 1 less?
      6 × 9 = __

   g. What is 10 more than 54?  
      What is 1 less?
      7 × 9 = __

   h. What is 10 more than 63?  
      What is 1 less?
      8 × 9 = __

   i. What is 10 more than 72?  
      What is 1 less?
      9 × 9 = __

   j. What is 10 more than 81?  
      What is 1 less?
      10 × 9 = __

4. Explain the pattern in Problem 3, and use the pattern to solve the next 3 facts.

   11 × 9 = _____   12 × 9 = _____   13 × 9 = _____
Lesson 14 Problem Set

1. a. Multiply. Then, add the tens digit and ones digit of each product.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
1 \times 9 &=& 9 \\
0 + 9 &=& 9 \\
2 \times 9 &=& 18 \\
1 + 8 &=& 9 \\
3 \times 9 &=& 27 \\
2 + 7 &=& 9 \\
4 \times 9 &=& 36 \\
3 + 6 &=& 9 \\
5 \times 9 &=& 45 \\
4 + 5 &=& 9 \\
6 \times 9 &=& 54 \\
5 + 4 &=& 9 \\
7 \times 9 &=& 63 \\
6 + 3 &=& 9 \\
8 \times 9 &=& 72 \\
7 + 2 &=& 9 \\
9 \times 9 &=& 81 \\
8 + 1 &=& 9 \\
10 \times 9 &=& 90 \\
9 + 0 &=& 9
\end{array}
\]

b. What is the sum of the digits in each product? How can this strategy help you check your work with the nines facts?

2. Araceli uses the number of groups in $8 \times 9$ to help her find the product. She uses $8 - 1 = 7$ to get the digit in the tens place and $10 - 8 = 2$ to get the digit in the ones place. Use her strategy to find 4 more facts.

3. Dennis calculates $9 \times 8$ by thinking about it as $80 - 8 = 72$. Explain Dennis’ strategy.

4. Sonya figures out the answer to $7 \times 9$ by putting down her right index finger (shown). What is the answer? Explain how to use Sonya’s finger strategy.
Name ________________________________ Date ________________

1. a. Multiply. Then, add the digits in each product.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10 \times 9 = 90$</td>
<td>$\underline{9} + \underline{0} = \underline{9}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9 \times 9 = 81$</td>
<td>$\underline{8} + \underline{1} = \underline{9}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 \times 9 =$</td>
<td>$\underline{\phantom{0}} + \underline{\phantom{0}} = \underline{\phantom{0}}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What pattern did you notice in Problem 1(a)? How can this strategy help you check your work with nines facts?
2. Thomas calculates $9 \times 7$ by thinking about it as $70 - 7 = 63$. Explain Thomas’ strategy.

3. Alexia figures out the answer to $6 \times 9$ by lowering the thumb on her right hand (shown). What is the answer? Explain Alexia’s strategy.

4. Travis writes $72 = 9 \times 8$. Is he correct? Explain at least 2 strategies Travis can use to check his work.
Name _______________________________ Date __________________

Write an equation, and use a letter to represent the unknown for Problems 1–6.

1. Mrs. Parson gave each of her grandchildren $9. She gave a total of $36. How many grandchildren does Mrs. Parson have?

2. Shiva pours 27 liters of water equally into 9 containers. How many liters of water are in each container?

3. Derek cuts 7 pieces of wire. Each piece is 9 meters long. What is the total length of the 7 pieces?
4. Aunt Deena and Uncle Chris share the cost of a limousine ride with their 7 friends. The ride cost a total of $63. If everyone shares the cost equally, how much does each person pay?

5. Cara bought 9 packs of beads. There are 10 beads in each pack. She always uses 30 beads to make each necklace. How many necklaces can she make if she uses all the beads?

6. There are 8 erasers in a set. Damon buys 9 sets. After giving some erasers away, Damon has 35 erasers left. How many erasers did he give away?
1. The store clerk equally divides 36 apples among 9 baskets. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of apples in each basket as \( a \). Write an equation, and solve for \( a \).

2. Elijah gives each of his friends a pack of 9 almonds. He gives away a total of 45 almonds. How many packs of almonds did he give away? Model using a letter to represent the unknown, and then solve.

4. Mr. Doyle shares 1 roll of bulletin board paper equally with 8 teachers. The total length of the roll is 72 meters. How much bulletin board paper does each teacher get?

5. There are 9 pens in a pack. Ms. Ochoa buys 9 packs. After giving her students some pens, she has 27 pens left. How many pens did she give away?

6. Allen buys 9 packs of trading cards. There are 10 cards in each pack. He can trade 30 cards for a comic book. How many comic books can he get if he trades all of his cards?
Name ________________________________ Date ____________________

1. Complete.
   a. _____ × 1 = 6  
   b. _____ ÷ 7 = 0  
   c. 8 × _____ = 8  
   d. 9 ÷ _____ = 9  
   e. 0 ÷ 5 = _____  
   f. _____ × 0 = 0  
   g. 4 ÷ _____ = 1  
   h. _____ × 1 = 3

2. Match each equation with its solution.

   ![Equations with solutions]

3. Let n be a number. Complete the blanks below with the products.

   ![Product options]

What pattern do you notice?
4. Josie says that any number divided by 1 equals that number.
   a. Write a division equation using \( n \) to represent Josie’s statement.
   
   b. Use your equation from Part (a). Let \( n = 6 \). Write a new equation, and draw a picture to show that your equation is true.
   
   c. Write the related multiplication equation that you can use to check your division equation.

5. Matt explains what he learned about dividing with zero to his little sister.
   a. What might Matt tell his sister about solving \( 0 \div 9 \)? Explain your answer.
   
   b. What might Matt tell his sister about solving \( 8 \div 0 \)? Explain your answer.
   
   c. What might Matt tell his sister about solving \( 0 \div 0 \)? Explain your answer.
1. Complete.

   a. \(4 \times 1 = \) _____
   b. \(4 \times 0 = \) _____
   c. _____ \(\times 1 = 5\)
   d. _____ \(\div 5 = 0\)

   e. \(6 \times \) _____ = 6
   f. _____ \(\div 6 = 0\)
   g. \(0 \div 7 = \) _____
   h. \(7 \times \) _____ = 0

   i. \(8 \div \) _____ = 8
   j. _____ \(\times 8 = 8\)
   k. \(9 \times \) _____ = 9
   l. \(9 \div \) _____ = 1

2. Match each equation with its solution.

   - \(9 \times 1 = w\)  
     - \(w = 6\)

   - \(w \times 1 = 6\)  
     - \(w = 7\)

   - \(7 \div w = 1\)  
     - \(w = 8\)

   - \(1 \times w = 8\)  
     - \(w = 9\)

   - \(w \div 8 = 0\)  
     - \(w = 1\)

   - \(9 \div 9 = w\)  
     - \(w = 0\)
3. Let \( c = 8 \). Determine whether the equations are true or false. The first one has been done for you.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. ( c \times 0 = 8 )</td>
<td>( False )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. ( 0 \times c = 0 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. ( c \times 1 = 8 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. ( 1 \times c = 8 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. ( 0 \div c = 8 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. ( 8 \div c = 1 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. ( 0 \div c = 0 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. ( c \div 0 = 8 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Rajan says that any number multiplied by 1 equals that number.
   a. Write a multiplication equation using \( n \) to represent Rajan’s statement.
   b. Using your equation from Part (a), let \( n = 5 \), and draw a picture to show that the new equation is true.
1. Write the products into the squares as fast as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1×1</th>
<th>2×1</th>
<th>3×1</th>
<th>4×1</th>
<th>5×1</th>
<th>6×1</th>
<th>7×1</th>
<th>8×1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1×2</td>
<td>2×2</td>
<td>3×2</td>
<td>4×2</td>
<td>5×2</td>
<td>6×2</td>
<td>7×2</td>
<td>8×2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1×3</td>
<td>2×3</td>
<td>3×3</td>
<td>4×3</td>
<td>5×3</td>
<td>6×3</td>
<td>7×3</td>
<td>8×3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1×4</td>
<td>2×4</td>
<td>3×4</td>
<td>4×4</td>
<td>5×4</td>
<td>6×4</td>
<td>7×4</td>
<td>8×4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1×5</td>
<td>2×5</td>
<td>3×5</td>
<td>4×5</td>
<td>5×5</td>
<td>6×5</td>
<td>7×5</td>
<td>8×5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1×6</td>
<td>2×6</td>
<td>3×6</td>
<td>4×6</td>
<td>5×6</td>
<td>6×6</td>
<td>7×6</td>
<td>8×6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1×7</td>
<td>2×7</td>
<td>3×7</td>
<td>4×7</td>
<td>5×7</td>
<td>6×7</td>
<td>7×7</td>
<td>8×7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1×8</td>
<td>2×8</td>
<td>3×8</td>
<td>4×8</td>
<td>5×8</td>
<td>6×8</td>
<td>7×8</td>
<td>8×8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Color all the squares with even products orange. Can an even product ever have an odd factor?

b. Can an odd product ever have an even factor?

c. Everyone knows that 7×4 = (5×4) + (2×4). Explain how this is shown in the table.

d. Use what you know to find the product of 7×16 or 8 sevens + 8 sevens.
2. In the table, only the products on the diagonal are shown.

   a. Label each product on the diagonal.

   b. Draw an array to match each expression in the table below. Then, label the number of squares you added to make each new array. The first two arrays have been done for you.
c. What pattern do you notice in the number of squares that are added to each new array?

d. Use the pattern you discovered in Part (b) to prove this: $9 \times 9$ is the sum of the first 9 odd numbers.
Lesson 17: Identify patterns in multiplication and division facts using the multiplication table.

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d. Complete the chart by filling in each blank and writing an example for each rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>odd times odd equals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even times even equals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even times odd equals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Explain how \(7 \times 6 = (5 \times 6) + (2 \times 6)\) is shown in the table.

f. Use what you know to find the product of \(4 \times 16\) or \(8\) fours + \(8\) fours.

2. Today in class, we found that \(n \times n\) is the sum of the first \(n\) odd numbers. Use this pattern to find the value of \(n\) for each equation below. The first is done for you.

a. \(1 + 3 + 5 = n \times n\)

\[9 = 3 \times 3\]

b. \(1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = n \times n\)
c. \[1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 = n \times n\]

d. \[1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 = n \times n\]

e. \[1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 = n \times n\]
Lesson 18 Problem Set

Name _______________________________ Date __________________

Use the RDW process for each problem. Explain why your answer is reasonable.

1. Rose has 6 pieces of yarn that are each 9 centimeters long. Sasha gives Rose a piece of yarn. Now, Rose has a total of 81 centimeters of yarn. What is the length of the yarn that Sasha gives Rose?

2. Julio spends 29 minutes doing his spelling homework. He then completes each math problem in 4 minutes. There are 7 math problems. How many minutes does Julio spend on his homework in all?
3. Pearl buys 125 stickers. She gives 53 stickers to her little sister. Pearl then puts 9 stickers on each page of her album. If she uses all of her remaining stickers, on how many pages does Pearl put stickers?

4. Tanner’s beaker had 45 milliliters of water in it at first. After each of his friends poured in 8 milliliters, the beaker contained 93 milliliters. How many friends poured water into Tanner’s beaker?

5. Cora weighs 4 new, identical pencils and a ruler. The total weight of these items is 55 grams. She weighs the ruler by itself and it weighs 19 grams. How much does each pencil weigh?
Use the RDW process for each problem. Explain why your answer is reasonable.

1. Mrs. Portillo’s cat weighs 6 kilograms. Her dog weighs 22 kilograms more than her cat. What is the total weight of her cat and dog?

2. Darren spends 39 minutes studying for his science test. He then does 6 chores. Each chore takes him 3 minutes. How many minutes does Darren spend studying and doing chores?

3. Mr. Abbot buys 8 boxes of granola bars for a party. Each box has 9 granola bars. After the party, there are 39 bars left. How many bars were eaten during the party?
4. Leslie weighs her marbles in a jar, and the scale reads 474 grams. The empty jar weighs 439 grams. Each marble weighs 5 grams. How many marbles are in the jar?

5. Sharon uses 72 centimeters of ribbon to wrap gifts. She uses 24 centimeters of her total ribbon to wrap a big gift. She uses the remaining ribbon for 6 small gifts. How much ribbon will she use for each small gift if she uses the same amount on each?

6. Six friends equally share the cost of a gift. They pay $90 and receive $42 in change. How much does each friend pay?
1. Use the disks to fill in the blanks in the equations.

   a. 
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   \text{1} \\
   \text{1} \\
   \text{1} \\
   \text{1} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   4 \times 3 \text{ ones} = \underline{\text{______}} \text{ ones}
   \]

   \[
   4 \times 3 = \underline{\text{______}}
   \]

   b. 
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   \text{10} \\
   \text{10} \\
   \text{10} \\
   \text{10} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   4 \times 3 \text{ tens} = \underline{\text{______}} \text{ tens}
   \]

   \[
   4 \times 30 = \underline{\text{______}}
   \]

2. Use the chart to complete the blanks in the equations.

   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   a. 
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   2 \times 4 \text{ ones} = \underline{\text{______}} \text{ ones}
   \]

   \[
   2 \times 4 = \underline{\text{______}}
   \]

   b. 
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   2 \times 4 \text{ tens} = \underline{\text{______}} \text{ tens}
   \]

   \[
   2 \times 40 = \underline{\text{______}}
   \]

   c. 
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   3 \times 5 \text{ ones} = \underline{\text{______}} \text{ ones}
   \]

   \[
   3 \times 5 = \underline{\text{______}}
   \]

   d. 
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \cdot & \cdot \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   3 \times 5 \text{ tens} = \underline{\text{______}} \text{ tens}
   \]

   \[
   3 \times 50 = \underline{\text{______}}
   \]
Lesson 19 Problem Set

3. Fill in the blank to make the equation true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>4 × 5 ones = _______ ones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>4 × 5 tens = _______ tens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>_______ = 7 × 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>_____ tens = 7 tens × 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>_______ = 8 × 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>_____ tens = 8 tens × 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>_______ = 60 × 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>_______ = 4 × 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>7 × 40 = _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>50 × 8 = _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesson 19 Homework 3

Name _______________________________ Date ____________________

1. Use the disks to complete the blanks in the equations.

   a. 
   
   b. 

   \[3 \times 3 \text{ ones} = \underline{\phantom{100}} \text{ ones}\]
   \[3 \times 3 = \underline{\phantom{10}}\]

   \[3 \times 3 \text{ tens} = \underline{\phantom{100}} \text{ tens}\]
   \[30 \times 3 = \underline{\phantom{100}}\]

2. Use the chart to complete the blanks in the equations.

   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \bullet & \bullet \bullet \bullet \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   a. \[2 \times 5 \text{ ones} = \underline{\phantom{100}} \text{ ones}\]
   \[2 \times 5 = \underline{\phantom{10}}\]

   b. \[2 \times 5 \text{ tens} = \underline{\phantom{100}} \text{ tens}\]
   \[2 \times 50 = \underline{\phantom{10}}\]

   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{tens} & \text{ones} \\
   \hline
   \bullet \bullet & \bullet \bullet \bullet \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   c. \[5 \times 5 \text{ ones} = \underline{\phantom{100}} \text{ ones}\]
   \[5 \times 5 = \underline{\phantom{10}}\]

   d. \[5 \times 5 \text{ tens} = \underline{\phantom{100}} \text{ tens}\]
   \[5 \times 50 = \underline{\phantom{10}}\]
3. Match.

6 × 2

6 tens × 2

7 × 3

7 tens × 3

70 × 5

3 × 90

120

21

12

270

210

350

4. Each classroom has 30 desks. What is the total number of desks in 8 classrooms? Model with a tape diagram.
Name ________________________________ Date __________________

1. Use the chart to complete the equations. Then, solve. The first one has been done for you.

   a. \((2 \times 4) \times 10\) = (8 ones) \times 10 = ____________

   b. \(2 \times (4 \times 10)\) = 2 \times (4 tens) = ____________

   c. \((3 \times 5) \times 10\) = (____ ones) \times 10 = ____________

   d. \(3 \times (5 \times 10)\) = 3 \times (______ tens) = ____________
2. Place parentheses in the equations to find the related fact. Then, solve. The first one has been done for you.

\[2 \times 20 = 2 \times (2 \times 10)\]
\[= (2 \times 2) \times 10\]
\[= \underline{4} \times 10\]
\[= \underline{40}\]

\[2 \times 30 = 2 \times (3 \times 10)\]
\[= (2 \times 3) \times 10\]
\[= \underline{\_\_\_\_}\times 10\]
\[= \underline{\_\_\_\_}\]

\[3 \times 30 = 3 \times (3 \times 10)\]
\[= 3 \times 3 \times 10\]
\[= \underline{\_\_\_\_}\times 10\]
\[= \underline{\_\_\_\_}\]

\[2 \times 50 = 2 \times 5 \times 10\]
\[= 2 \times 5 \times 10\]
\[= \underline{\_\_\_\_}\times 10\]
\[= \underline{\_\_\_\_}\]

3. Gabriella solves \(20 \times 4\) by thinking about \(10 \times 8\). Explain her strategy.
1. Use the chart to complete the equations. Then, solve.

a. \((2 \times 5) \times 10\)
   
   \[= (10 \text{ ones}) \times 10\]
   
   \[= ______\]

b. \(2 \times (5 \times 10)\)
   
   \[= 2 \times (5 \text{ tens})\]
   
   \[= ______\]

c. \((4 \times 5) \times 10\)
   
   \[= (____ \text{ ones}) \times 10\]
   
   \[= ______\]

d. \(4 \times (5 \times 10)\)
   
   \[= 4 \times (____ \text{ tens})\]
   
   \[= ______\]
2. Solve. Place parentheses in (c) and (d) as needed to find the related fact.

   a. \[3 \times 20 = 3 \times (2 \times 10)\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = (3 \times 2) \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = 6 \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_] \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_\]  

   b. \[3 \times 30 = 3 \times (3 \times 10)\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = (3 \times 3) \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_ \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_\]  

   c. \[3 \times 40 = 3 \times (4 \times 10)\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = 3 \times 4 \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_ \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_\]  

   d. \[3 \times 50 = 3 \times 5 \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = 3 \times 5 \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_ \times 10\]  
      \[\hspace{1cm} = \_]  

3. Danny solves \(5 \times 20\) by thinking about \(10 \times 10\). Explain his strategy.
Lesson 21 Problem Set

Name ___________________________ Date _________________

Use the RDW process to solve each problem. Use a letter to represent the unknown.

1. There are 60 seconds in 1 minute. Use a tape diagram to find the total number of seconds in 5 minutes and 45 seconds.

2. Lupe saves $30 each month for 4 months. Does she have enough money to buy the art supplies below? Explain why or why not.

3. Brad receives 5 cents for each can or bottle he recycles. How many cents does Brad earn if he recycles 48 cans and 32 bottles?
4. A box of 10 markers weighs 105 grams. If the empty box weighs 15 grams, how much does each marker weigh?

5. Mr. Perez buys 3 sets of cards. Each set comes with 18 striped cards and 12 polka dot cards. He uses 49 cards. How many cards does he have left?

6. Ezra earns $9 an hour working at a book store. She works for 7 hours each day on Mondays and Wednesdays. How much does Ezra earn each week?
Name ___________________________________________ Date __________________________

Use the RDW process for each problem. Use a letter to represent the unknown.

1. There are 60 minutes in 1 hour. Use a tape diagram to find the total number of minutes in 6 hours and 15 minutes.

2. Ms. Lemus buys 7 boxes of snacks. Each box has 12 packets of fruit snacks and 18 packets of cashews. How many snack packets does she buy altogether?

3. Tamara wants to buy a tablet that costs $437. She saves $50 a month for 9 months. Does she have enough money to buy the tablet? Explain why or why not.
4. Mr. Ramirez receives 4 sets of books. Each set has 16 fiction books and 14 nonfiction books. He puts 97 books in his library and donates the rest. How many books does he donate?

5. Celia sells calendars for a fundraiser. Each calendar costs $9. She sells 16 calendars to her family members and 14 calendars to the people in her neighborhood. Her goal is to earn $300. Does Celia reach her goal? Explain your answer.

6. The video store sells science and history movies for $5 each. How much money does the video store make if it sells 33 science movies and 57 history movies?
Cut Out Packet
### Multiplication Problems

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<td>$30 \times 6$</td>
<td>$9 \times 60$</td>
<td>$40 \times 2$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$9 \times 50$</td>
<td>$30 \times 9$</td>
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**Multiples of 10 Multiplication Cards**

**Lesson 21:** Solve two-step word problems involving multiplying single-digit factors and multiples of 10.